

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAM

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1916.

A Morning Motto:

The happiest things that come to us
Are never the things we sought
But the little blossoms of happiness
That grew from the deeds we wrought.
The things we never expected to see
Arise from our toil and care
Are always the pleasantest memory
Of the road whereon we fare.
—Folger McKinsey.

Jupiter Getting Ready.

"THE plant Jupiter is under going some changes and is rapidly approaching the state of the earth," says the *Ohio State Journal*, which says, in addition:

"Maybe it is getting ready for the future human race, after the earth and Mars have got through with it. Of course, the human family will have to leave the earth some day. It will lose its atmosphere and dry up, so that no sort of animal life would be possible here. So Jupiter is getting ready for us. He has lots to do and it will take millions of years before he is prepared. 'Already great clouds of steam are reported, which will in a few thousand years condense into oceans. And then there are mountains to be built and rivers to be dug; but all this will be attended to by the time the earth loses those conditions that have made it so happy an abode.'

"It is certainly a mighty dream, looking out on Jupiter in the western sky tonight to think that it is putting things in order for us in his sweet by and by. We hope to be transferred there when this dear old earth is wrapped in living flame and that big planet reposes in its rosy bed in the sunset sky, so to speak. Why not? Long ago we have depopulated the beautiful Venus and brought her love to this planet. May we not re-appear on Jupiter and carry our genius with us?"

Berry Grates Must Be Marked.

A RECENT service and regulatory announcement of the United States Bureau of Chemistry contains the following, which should be of interest to shippers of berries, peaches and tomatoes when ordering their crates for next season's shipments:

The department is of the opinion that berries, peaches or tomatoes in small open containers which are packed in crates and arranged within the crates in layers or tiers, constitute food in package form within the meaning of the net weight amendment, and that consequently the law requires that the crates shall be marked with a statement of the quantity of the contents. Each such statement should include the number of small containers and the quantity of the contents of each.

Pending a determination of the question whether the net weight amendment applies to berries in small open containers (such as those which usually hold one quart or one pint each, and which are commonly placed, without covers, in crates, each crate holding a number of the small containers), and unless public notice of not less than two months be given, the department will not recommend any proceedings under the federal food and drugs act solely upon the ground that berries in such small containers, shipped in interstate commerce or otherwise brought within the jurisdiction of the food and drugs act, bear no statement of the quantity of the contents upon each such customer.

As Seen By a Chinaman.

AN AMERICAN teacher in Pekin asked his Chinese students to write a composition on their impressions of foreigners, particularly Americans. This is one student's effort, printed in the *World Outlook*:

"Japanese customs are nearly the same as our country, but they love cleanliness and are also fond of swimming. The German people so love their mustache that every morning they do nothing but comb their mustache. The English soldiers play football every day but the well educated people are fond of tennis. The Americans are a country of much interest. They are famous for their baseball and dancing. Turks, Finns and Laplanders all have dirty clothes on and are not so wise as French, etc., that they are hired for waiters and slaves.

"The Americans are quite clean like the Japanese and eat clean food, so they have little time to catch ill. Americans take their wives whenever they travel. Most of the Europeans have beards, but the Americans shave every day.

"Women of America bind their waists very tightly so that the short circumference appears. There are two very wonderful customs, that is the Chinese binding their feet and the foreign women binding their waists. Each of these customs is very bad. I hope Chinese and foreign women abandon these customs. Also American men have strange customs to go high under the chin with very hard cloth which is called collars.

"Dresses and ornaments are exceedingly nice in America. Their English have no means to that, but their good eating is much more expensive than Americans."

Tile Trap for Rabbits.

AN INEXPENSIVE and permanent sewer tile trap for cottontail rabbits, which has proved very effective in Kansas, is described in *Farmers' Bulletin No. 702*, "Cottontail Rabbits in Relation to Trees and Farm Crops." Details of this trap were supplied by J. M. Walmsley, who has used it successfully on his and other farms in that state. To make the trap, proceed as follows:

Set a twelve by six inch "tee" sewer tile with the long end downward, and bury it so that the six-inch opening at the side is below the surface of the ground. Connect two lengths of six inch sewer pipe horizontally with the side opening. Second grade or even broken tile will do. Cover the joints with soil so as to exclude light. Provide a tight removable cover, such as an old harrow disk, for the top of the large tile. The projecting end of the small tile is then surrounded with rocks, brush or wood, so as to make the hole look inviting to rabbits and encourage them to frequent the den. Rabbits, of course, are free to go in or out of these dens, which should be constructed in promising spots on the farm and in the orchard. A trained dog will locate the inhabited dens. The outlet is closed with a disk of wood on a stake, or the dog guards the opening. The cover is lifted and the rabbits captured by hand.

These traps are especially suitable for open land and prairies, where rabbits can not find natural hiding places. They are permanent and cost nothing for repairs from year to year. If it is desired to poison rabbits, the baits may be placed inside these traps, out of the way of domestic animals or birds. This trap also

furnishes an excellent means of obtaining rabbits for the table, or even for market.

By-Products of the Lumber Industry.

WASTE in the logging industry in the United States amounts to fifteen or twenty per cent of the timber cut, or about a billion and a half cubic feet of wood annually. Sawmill waste also amounts to several billion cubic feet of wood, although not all of it is absolute waste. A bulletin on the subject of lumber by-products just issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, United States Department of Commerce, makes the claim that only 320 feet of lumber is used for each 1,000 feet that stood in the forest.

It was the prodigious waste of American forest resources that led the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce to plan a thorough study of the methods of utilizing the waste products of the lumber industry, here in the United States and in those European countries that have made the most distinct progress in this line. In the older and more thickly settled countries of the old world necessity led to a careful utilization of the forests many years before the subject was seriously discussed in this country. And in these older countries many methods have been worked out that should be of value in this country now that the old time wasteful methods have been brought into disrepute. The plan was to have the American industry profit as much as possible by the hard earned experience of the older countries.

Unfortunately the war upset the plan completely, and there is no immediate prospect of making the proposed investigation. But as the bureau had already engaged Professor H. K. Benson, a well known authority on the subject, it was decided to go ahead and make a study of the industry in this country. The bulletin just issued is the result of this study. It gives a definite idea of how far the manufacture of lumber by-products has been developed in this country, how far it may reasonably be expected to develop in the future and just what some of the problems are that confront the industry.

The is a complete review of the wood distillation industries, the manufacture of tannin extract, the manufacture of the various kinds of wood pulp used in the paper industry, the production of ethyl alcohol from sawdust, the manufacture of producer gas, and a number of other minor products. The extent to which these industries are carried on is outlined, and in cases where an industry is not prospering a discussion of the causes for such a condition is given. Import and export statistics are included when available.

The annual production of wood pulp in the United States is valued at over \$80,000,000. Sulphite pulp makers are considerably interested in the possible utilization of the sulphite waste liquor for the recovery of sulphur or other profitable utilization. This would result in a lowering of the cost of sulphite pulp. The manufacture of kraft pulp is also becoming well established, and is bringing about the utilization of cheaper wood.

The utilization of wood for the minor processes described in this report is not extensive. The manufacture of alcohol from sawdust has hardly passed the experimental stage, although technical men are optimistic as to the ultimate success of the process. One of the most interesting possibilities lies in the use of hydrolyzed sawdust as a carbohydrate cattle food. The use of wood for producer gas deserves more extended introduction in industry is not prospering a discussion of the causes for such a condition in secrecy, and, like the manufacture of wood flour, has apparently been developed to a much greater extent in European countries.

The new bulletin is entitled "By-Products of the Lumber Industry," Special Agents Series No. 110, and is sold at ten cents a copy by the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, and also by the district offices of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Pneumonia.

TEN PER CENT of the deaths in the United States result from pneumonia. It is estimated that during the last thirty days this rate has been doubled in some sections. Tuberculosis and heart disease, each causing one-ninth of all fatalities, are the only diseases which outrank pneumonia among the legion of the men of death, but in certain cities pneumonia is steadily increasing and even has surpassed the mortality from tuberculosis. Seventy per cent of all cases occur between December and May. It is distinctly a cold weather infection, seemingly brought by wintry blasts, but especially prevalent during the winter season only because its victims are rendered more susceptible at that time by exposure, debilitating influences and the presence of predisposing infections.

Pneumonia principally affects those at the extremes of life, but no age is exempt. It is invariably a germ disease. The predisposing and exciting organisms are so numerous that it would be futile to attempt their enumeration. Many of them are constantly present in the mouths and throats of healthy persons and it is only through the aid which we unwittingly extend to them that they are transformed from harmless organisms to one of man's most powerful enemies.

The presence of other diseases is the great predisposing cause of pneumonia. They prepare the soil for invasion. Holding first rank in this category is influenza, the increased incidence of pneumonia at this time being largely due to the present epidemic of la grippe. Individuals suffering from this infection are peculiarly susceptible to respiratory complications and should properly observe every hygienic rule. Inflammation of the upper air passages, pharyngitis, bronchitis and tonsillitis, often predispose to the development of the disease, particularly among the aged and infirm. The acute contagious diseases of childhood, more especially measles and whooping cough, frequently prepare the way for pneumonia. Anyone who through neglect or carelessness permits the spread of these infections is therefore open to the severest condemnation. Exhausting disease of whatever nature, is often sufficient to so reduce our resistance that we are unable to cope with organisms which should be easily overcome, and hence predisposes to the infection.

Debility, either temporary or chronic, developing from any cause, increases susceptibility. Because of this disease most often attacks those at the extreme of life. Among debilitating influences must be mentioned cold, exposure to penetrating winds, and the chilling of body surfaces as a result of wetting. The combination of lack of food and fatigue proves particularly disastrous during the winter season and is a condition to be avoided whenever possible. Bad housing, mental or physical harassment, and overwork are alike the advance agents of the infection. Overcrowding in street cars, theaters and other public places, is unquestionably in part responsible for the spread of pneumonia in cities, as far greater opportunity is thus offered for the dissemination of the predisposing disease through indiscriminate coughing and other means of droplet infection, as well as the directly injurious effects which inevitably result from exposure to such environment. The overheating of rooms is also seemingly harmful. Promiscuous expectoration may be, and probably is, a factor in infection and consequently should be avoided by every citizen. A remaining most important agent should be mentioned—alcohol. It is in truth the handmaiden of pneumonia, and there is none more certain or more sure of success, especially if liberally and continuously used.

While the foregoing facts constitute in part our knowledge of the reasons for the widespread dissemination of an infection which carries with it a mortality of from ten to thirty per cent, it should be remembered that our scientific data are not yet complete. There are problems connected with immunity, predisposition and the occurrence of epidemics which are yet to be solved. It is known that pneumonia frequently attacks those who are perfectly well, and who apparently have observed every hygienic rule. Whether this is due to the increased virulence of the organisms or to other causes is unexplained. It is, however, recognized that avoidance of the factors so briefly enumerated will in large part diminish individual susceptibility and therefore the incidence of the disease.

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS
President American Society for Thrift

President Wilson truly said: "If a man does not provide for his children, if he does not provide for all who are dependent upon him, and if he has not that vision of things to come, and that care for the days that are to come, then he is not a thrifty man." So that vision of things to come, and that care for the days that are to come, are the basis of economy. Everything which ministers to thrift and economy supplies the foundation of national life.

Four years later he became a clerk in a country store at \$5 a month.

Joseph S. Cannon, the former Speaker of the House, also clerked in a country store where he received \$2 a week. The President's son-in-law, William G. McAdoo, was a farm laborer, then a tunnel digger, and now is a wealthy man and Secretary of the National Treasury. The Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson was a coal digger.

Given the same instinct of thrift a boy can do today what these men have done. "When men tell you," says Sir Thomas Lipton, "that there are no more chances in the world, tell them that they are mistaken. There are thousands of manufacturers that are still in an imperfect state, there are millions of acres that are still to be made productive; there are, seemingly, countless achievements yet to be undertaken."

Quite an achievement was the "Save Something" club which a Massachusetts department store conducted last year. Cards were printed with four rows of even numbers. It was originally planned to have the members of the club, all employees of the store, deposit two, four, six, eight and ten cents per week, but the plan outgrew that and some of the clerks deposited \$1.00. Each card totals \$27.56 and numbers possessed from one to three cards, according to the amount of money deposited. The holder of three cards drew about \$32.68 when the money was divided at the end of the year, while all drew at least \$27.56.



NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The literary world is affluter with the news of the row between Owen Johnson, the author, and Everybody's Magazine. The controversy arose over the editorial expansion of the final chapter of Johnson's latest novel which ran serially in the magazine for a year.

According to the editors the last installment was delivered with a note for a check for the balance due on the serial. My, my, yes authors often get checks. Johnson stated he was going to Europe the next day and could not be consulted regarding the last chapter.

The editors said they got the impression that the last chapter was written on the lid of a steamer trunk. Despite the rights of authors, they felt they owed something to their readers and rewrote the last chapter on a trusty typewriter in their office.

When Johnson saw his revised brain child he was just as mad as a wet hen and he told those editors what he thought. The editors turned right around and printed the chapter as Johnson had sent it in to show him how they felt about it. The chapter as written does not read as well as the revised version. But Johnson should wait. There are millions of people who worry through life without reading serials.

Marjorie Rambeau, star of "Sadie Love," has a beautiful home in Larchmont, where many of the stage folk are residing of late. In the drawing room on the baby grand is displayed conspicuously a copy of a song called "Sadie Love" and dedicated to her by Earl Carroll, who composed the words and music.

Young Carroll and Miss Rambeau are old friends. During the last two years he has risen high in the music world. He has been called to California twice to write the music for Oliver Morosco productions. When he came to New York, few publishers would pay any attention to his stuff.

That seems to be the main trouble with New Yorkers. They treat every newcomer as an interloper. Unless you "belong" they give you gate, not realizing perhaps that the people who are doing things here come from the outside in a majority of cases.

George Geiger, locksmith, has lived and worked sixty-two years—all his life—at 156 William street. He remembers when Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel were sitting in front of Wimmer's cigar store at William and Frankfort streets discussing the revolution between puffs of two cent cigars.

He was noted, however, as the locksmith for Charles A. Dana, of the Sun. Two or three times every week he had the honor of picking the lock of Dana's desk. Dana had a habit of forgetting to bring his keys to the office. Then he'd send for Geiger.

Geiger knew the Sun even before Dana owned it and when it was still located at Fulton and Nassau streets. There was a carpenter shop in the basement and the carpenter had this unique sign: "The only carpenter shop under the sun."

Miss Margaret Wilson says there can be no such thing as non-partisan views, and Franklin P. Adams, the brilliant paragon, believes she is right. He says one cannot view the Woolworth building or the Canadian

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the voters of Harrison county:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Harrison county, subject to the decision of the primary election to be held Tuesday, June 6, 1916.

I most earnestly ask your support and influence, and if nominated and elected, I not only promise to discharge faithfully and fearlessly the duties of the office, but will give my very best service to ALL the people.

L. WAYMAN OGDEN,
Clarksburg, W. Va.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

Teddy Does It.

(Charleston Mail.)

In his New York speech President Wilson told his listeners to go out and preach preparedness. Whereupon Colonel Roosevelt responded by addressing a Brooklyn audience of 3,900 persons.

Preparedness.

(Randolph Enterprise.)

Luke McLuke wants to know why every man in a dry town carries a beer opener on his key ring and a folding corkscrew in his pocket. We cannot afford to permit such innocence as Luke's to tatter in darkness. Fellow traveler in this vale of tears, the man wants you to know he believes in the doctrine of complete preparedness.

Needed Equipment.

(Grafton Sentinel.)

The fire on West Main street Saturday evening at the Bonafede building demonstrated the need of more ladders for use of the fire department. The only delay noticeable in fighting this fire was caused by lack of adequate ladders, the willing firemen being hampered for some time in getting at the blaze because of scarcity of proper fire ladders to get up to the fire. The city should purchase at once additional ladders for the fire truck so that there could be no hampering of the efforts of fire fighting from lack of equipment.

Bars and Bars.

(Wheeling Register.)

The Pittsburg Gazette Times has coined a phrase which should prove very useful to the prohibitionists: "Bars against drinking are better than drinking against bars."

the Grand Canyon, of Arizona. "Is this all there is," he asked as he glimpsed at the canyon for the first time.

And Van Loan, famous for his ready repartee, said, "Yes."

"And," he said afterward of the incident, "a darned good answer it was."

At the old guard hall at the Billmore a man aged 32 tangoed.

JEWISH SCHOLAR

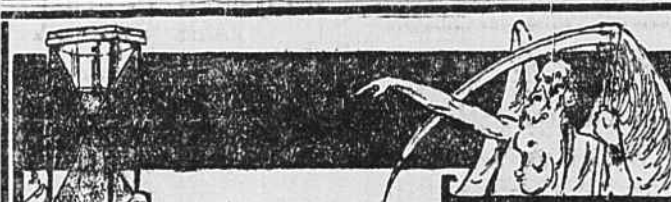
The career of a Jewish scholar of a remarkable range of attainments and of literary activities was brought to an end in the recent sudden death of Dr. Joseph Jacobs, editor of the *American Hebrew*, at Yonkers, N. Y. He came to America in 1900 after spending most of his life in England, where he achieved wide fame by his researches in Jewish history and folklore. He was born in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1854, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, England. He was a scholar, journalist and lecturer, making the ancient and modern history of Judaism his principal purpose in 1888. His first visit to this country was in 1896 when he made a lecture tour. He became a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid and of the Brucklin Institute. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of doctor of literature in 1906. The *New York Times* recalls that on his arrival to settle in America he said:

I come to assist in the work of preparing the Jewish encyclopedia, which will be a complete collection of everything relating to the Jewish race, its customs, its religion and its history. Almost every Jewish scholar of note on the continent has given his adhesion to the scheme. It is very appropriate that such an attempt to present Jewish truth should emanate from America. It is only in the United States and England that such a work could be undertaken as it is only in these Anglo-Saxon countries that complete freedom is allowed to the Jewish people, and that they are afforded a chance fully to express their views.

He engaged at once in his great labors as one of the editors of this encyclopedia. He was also appointed professor of English literature and rhetoric at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. In addition to his work as an editor of the encyclopedia, as editor of the *American Hebrew*, and as professor, he found time since 1907 to contribute articles to American publications. The *New York Times*, to whose book review section he was a contributor, notes that among the books written by Dr. Jacobs were "English Fairy Tales," 1890; "Studies in Jewish Statistics," 1890; "Celtic Fairy Tales," 1891; "Jews of Angeln in England," 1893; "More English Fairy Tales," 1893; "Studies in Biblical Archaeology," 1894; "Aesop's Fables," 1894; "Literary Studies," 1895; "Jewish Ideals," 1896; "Wonder Voyages," 1896; "Story of Geographical Discovery," 1898.

He also translated many works and wrote introductions to others. He was formerly editor of *Folklore* and became distinguished as an authority on migration of fables from race to race and their development from period to period. He was a leading contributor to the *Athenaeum* from 1896 to 1899. He was formerly editor of the *Jewish Year Book* and of the *Literary Year Book*.

One of the studies which he made a specialty since coming to America was of the Jewish population of this country, its distribution geographically and by occupations. A series of studies of New York City population based on death rate, marriage rate, birth rate and immigration figures, led him to place the total Jewish population of the city at 906,400 in 1912, though others by their methods of calculation placed the Jewish population at considerably lower.



TIME TELLS THE STORY

WHETHER you have made use of your earning years, and prepared yourself for better things ahead—Time will tell.

Then is the time when those who have been provident, who have resolutely been preparing and advancing, can sit by in comfort and happiness; while others will reach that non-productive period, short of all comforts.

It Rests With You Entirely

whether your later years are spent in comfort and peace or in misery and discomfort through lack of funds.

Take time by the forelock. Prepare now by saving. Make that saving of material, lasting benefit by banking here.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK
AND
4%-TRUST COMPANY-4%
Resources over \$1,000,000
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.